Understanding Marijuana Addiction: Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment.

Stefan Weber*

Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatic Medicine, University Hospital Wurzburg, Wurzburg, Germany

Marijuana, also known as cannabis, is a drug that is commonly used for recreational and medicinal purposes. While many people believe that marijuana is not addictive, research has shown that it can be habit-forming, leading to dependence and addiction in some users. There are several factors that can contribute to the development of marijuana addiction [1]. These include:

- Genetics: Studies have shown that genetics can play a role in the development of addiction to marijuana. People with a family history of addiction may be more susceptible to becoming addicted to marijuana.
- Environment: Environmental factors such as peer pressure, social norms, and availability of the drug can also contribute to the development of marijuana addiction.
- Mental Health: People who struggle with mental health disorders such as depression, anxiety, or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) may be more likely to use marijuana as a coping mechanism and eventually develop an addiction [2].

The symptoms of marijuana addiction can vary from person to person, but some common signs include:

- An increased tolerance to marijuana, meaning that more of the drug is needed to achieve the desired effects.
- Continued use of marijuana despite negative consequences such as problems at work or school, strained relationships, or legal issues.
- Withdrawal symptoms such as irritability, insomnia, and loss of appetite when attempting to quit or reduce marijuana use.
- Spending a significant amount of time and money obtaining and using marijuana [3].

There are several treatment options available for marijuana addiction, including:

- Behavioural therapies: These therapies, such as cognitivebehavioural therapy (CBT), focus on helping individuals change their thoughts, behaviours, and attitudes towards marijuana use.
- Medications: Currently, there are no FDA-approved medications for the treatment of marijuana addiction. However, medications used to treat other substance use disorders may be effective in treating some of the symptoms of marijuana addiction.

 Support groups: Support groups such as Marijuana Anonymous can provide individuals with a safe and supportive environment to share their experiences and receive encouragement and support from others who have struggled with addiction [4].

While marijuana addiction may not be as severe as addiction to other drugs, it can still have a significant impact on an individual's life. It is important to understand the causes and symptoms of marijuana addiction and seek treatment if necessary. With the right support and treatment, recovery from marijuana addiction is possible. Social and cultural factors can play a significant role in the development of marijuana addiction. For example, in some cultures, marijuana use is seen as a rite of passage, and individuals may feel pressure to use the drug in order to fit in with their peers. Similarly, in some social circles, marijuana use is seen as a sign of rebellion or nonconformity, and individuals may use the drug as a way to assert their independence or to rebel against authority.

The potency of the drug is another factor that can contribute to addiction. Over the past few decades, the THC content in marijuana has increased significantly, which means that users are ingesting higher doses of the drug than in the past. This can lead to a greater likelihood of developing dependence and addiction. The method of ingestion can also play a role in the development of addiction. Smoking marijuana, which is the most common method of ingestion, can lead to a quicker onset of effects and a more intense high. This can make it more difficult for individuals to control their use and can increase the risk of developing dependence and addiction.

References

- 1. Volkow ND, Michaelides M, Baler R. The neuroscience of drug reward and addiction. Physiol Rev. 2019;99(4):2115-40.
- 2. Ortiz-Medina MB, Perea M, Torales J, et al. Cannabis consumption and psychosis or schizophrenia development. Int J Soc Psychiatry. 2018;64(7):690-704.
- 3. Connor JP, Stjepanović D, Le Foll B, et al. Cannabis use and cannabis use disorder. Nat Rev Dis Primers. 2021;7(1):16.
- 4. Zehra A, Burns J, Liu CK, et al. Cannabis addiction and the brain: a review. J Neuroimmune Pharmacol. 2018;13:438-52.
- 5. Volkow ND, Michaelides M, Baler R. The neuroscience of drug reward and addiction. Physiol Rev. 2019;99(4):2115-40.

^{*}Correspondence to: Stefan Weber, Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatic Medicine, University Hospital Wurzburg, Wurzburg, Germany. E-mail: weber.s@ulm.de Received: 28-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. AARA-23-97835; Editor assigned: 29-Mar-2023, PreQC No. AARA-23-97835 (PQ); Reviewed: 13-Apr-2023, QC No. AARA-23-97835; Revised: 18-Apr-2023, Manuscript No. AARA-23-97835 (R); Published: 24-Apr-2023, DOI: 10.35841/aara-6.2.143